Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1808. [No. 2182.

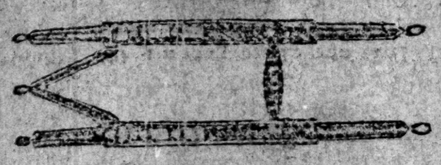
Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation as to prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.



HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

For BOSTON or SALEM.

The Strong New Schooner
NEPTUNE;
126 Tons burthen—For freight or passage
Apply to
Lewis Deblois.

May 6. d,

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The bufinefs in future will be transacted by
CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

☞ *GREAT BARGAIN.*

THAT beautiful and elegant ESTATE leased to Mr Wises is still for sale, well known by the name of "*Abingdon*," where the mansion house stands, directly opposite the Capitol, lying on the Potomac river, containing four hundred and twenty two acres—the road from the contemplated bridge passes nearly through the centre of the estate—it may be purchased for cash or on a long credit, by paying a small part in hand—also about fifty acres adjoining, part of the same tract, leased to William Frazer, will be sold on the same terms. A good and indisputable title will be made for both. The title papers may be seen by application to the subscriber, or *Robert I. Taylor*, Esquire, by whom every necessary information will be given.

If not sold by Friday the 20th of May, at private sale, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder, before the coffee-house door, at twelve o'clock, at which time the terms of sale will be made known.

B. Dade.

May 2. d

☞ The sale of the above property is necessarily postponed in consequence of the absence of *Robert I. Taylor*, esq. until Monday the sixth day of June whent it will positively take place as above, unless sold at private sale before.

B. DADE.

May 19.

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

ALMANACS for 1808,
Just published and for sale, by
Cottom and Stewart.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE
FOR SALE BY
James Sanderson.

Feb. 13 d

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of *coarse* and *fine SALT*, a parcel of empty *Barrels*, and about 50 *Casks* in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26. d

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst. a Bright Mulatto Man named

BOB,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS;

About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, has large black eye brows, large full eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well made handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed, combed and ridged on the top. His beard appears very black if suffered to grow for a day or two, but he usually shaves it very closely. He has recently received an injury on the fore finger of the left hand, and has it bound up, and may probably lose the first joint of it. He speaks deliberately, and is more correct in conversation than persons of his color usually are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter, & delights particularly in attending to horses. He has a variety of cloaths, and took with him one dark green broadcloth coat and pantaloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn one old brown surtout coat with covered buttons, a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The rest of his apparel I am not able particularly to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may probably produce a forged authority for him to pass, or procure the certificate of some one of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petitioned by the name of Thomas and obtained their freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, the above reward will be given, or sixty dollars if taken and secured within the said state or district; all reasonable expences will also be paid if he should be delivered to me in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard Duckett in Prince Gerge's county, Maryland. He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore, Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.

Washington City, May 13—14. dtf.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

To the Public.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late JUDGE JONES, are requested to make them known to me, that they may be adjusted, and satisfactory arrangements made for their discharge. Those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of the sums which they owe.

The Household Furniture and Books of the deceased, will be sold at his late residence in this county, on FRIDAY, the 10th of June next. Eight months credit will be allowed to the purchasers for all sums exceeding five dollars, on their giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid; and any just claim will be received in discount.

All communications to me on this subject, will be addressed to *Richmond*; or to *ISRAEL LACEY*, Esquire, of this county.

James Monroe,

Executor of *Joseph Jones*, sen. deceased.

Loudoun County, May 10—13. dt10thJe

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;

WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it, or call and pay for the sett.

ROBERT GRAY.

May 11.

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

FOR SALE,

22 puncheons of Rum
20 hhds excellent molasses
1000 bushels coarse salt, just received per brig Mercury from Barbadoes,
AND FOR SALE BY
Jonah Thompson & Son,
and Cuthbert Powell.

May 2. d1wco3w

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date the 7th day of February, 1807, and duly recorded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town of Alexandria, deceased, to the subscribers, for the purpose of satisfying certain debts due from the said Craig to the banks of Alexandria and Washington, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of June next:

That handsome three story Brick dwelling House and Lot,

In fee simple, situated in the town of Alexandria, west of Pitt street, on the north side of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9 inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth

ALSO,

A neat, well finished, two story Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee simple, west of Water-street, on the south side of Duke-street, and binding thereon 27 feet, 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to a ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the amount in cash, at the execution of the deed and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, on approved, indorsed notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, secured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell,
William Ladd, } *Trustees.*

May 20 1d

Fort Warburton Packet.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has equipped the above Packet in a very elegant manner, and will sail from Rickett's and Newton's wharf for Fort Warburton, every morning at 8 o'clock, and return to Alexandria in the afternoon—The Packet will be constantly supplied with a choice collection of stores for the entertainment of passengers, and every exertion used to render the utmost satisfaction.

Abel Willis.

WHO HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,
1500 wt. excellent Rhode Island Cheese
200 bush. of seed potatoes.
Lemons in boxes.
Excellent Herrings in barrels.
☞ Groceries as usual.

May 18. d3t* dtf.

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoot, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 8

TO LET,

THE House and Lot on King-street, a few doors above the Indian Queen Tavern, at present occupied by me. Possession may be had immediately. Wm. FOX.

May 25. 3t

JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays;
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Cou'd
Time's a Telltale

Washington Tavern.

ALEXANDER GORDON,

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

THAT he has taken the house lately occupied by RANDOLPH MOTT, and known by the name of the *Washington Tavern*, and has provided himself with choice liquors, good beds, and is prepared to accommodate customers in the best manner, and has a careful and attentive hostler, he solicits a portion of public patronage.

March 18. 3m

☞ EDUCATION.

JOSEPH COWING respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has engaged as an assistant a gentleman (of good family) *from Bern in Switzerland.*

Whereby he is enabled to add to the course of instruction pursued in his school: The French, German and Italian Languages—Antient and Modern History—Arithmetic, Euclid's Elements, Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation and the Lunar Observations, Analytics, Astronomy, &c. &c. Likewise Algebra and Fluxions, with their Applications to the various branches of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will be taught as hitherto by himself at his School in St. Asaph street.

N. B. Those who wish to be instructed in the above Languages, will please to apply, as the number of Pupils will be limited.

April 19. 2aw

District of Columbia, to wit.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1807.

George Deneale, *complainant.*
AGAINST
Stephen Cooke, *defendant.* } *In Chancery.*

THE said defendant, *Stephen Cooke*, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, in is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months, successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Test,
G. Deneale, C. C.

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, December 9—[15.] } lawtf

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand, I will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family T. B. M

☞ *New-York Lottery.*

AT the close of the 18th day's drawing, the wheel had gained 14,730 dollars, and all the capital prizes undrawn.

Present price of tickets *Nine Dollars.*

☞ A few tickets, warranted undrawn on the 18th day, for sale at

R. Gray's Book-Store.

May 9.

LETTER

TO THE HON. HARRISON G. OTIS, ESQUIRE, BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[CONTINUED.]

Let us come to the third and last of the causes of complaint, which are represented as so frivolous and so unfounded, "the unfortunate affair of the Chesapeake." The orders of admiral Berkeley, under which this outrage was committed, have been disavowed by his government. General professions of a willingness to make reparation for it, have been lavished in profusion: and we are now instructed to take these professions for *endeavors;* to believe them sincere, because his Britannic majesty sent us a special envoy; and cast the odium of defeating these endeavors upon our own government.

I have already told you, that I am not one of those who deem suspicion and distrust, in the highest order of political virtues. Baseless suspicion is, in my estimation, a vice, as pernicious in the management of public affairs, as it is fatal to the happiness of domestic life. When, therefore, the British ministers have declared their disposition to make ample reparation for an injury of a most atrocious character, committed by an officer of high rank, and, as they say, utterly without authority, I should most readily believe them, were their professions not positively contradicted by facts of more powerful eloquence than words.

Have such facts occurred? I will not again allude to the circumstances of Mr. Rose's departure upon his mission at such a precise point of time, that his commission and the orders of council of 11th November, might have been signed with the same pen-full of ink. The subjects were not immediately connected with each other, and his majesty did not chuse to associate distinct topics of negotiation. The attack upon the Chesapeake was disavowed; and ample reparation was withheld only, because with the demand for satisfaction upon that injury, the American government had coupled a demand for the cessation of others; alike in kind, but of minor aggravation. But had reparation really been intended, would it not have been offered, not in vague and general terms, but in precise and specific proposals? Where are any such made? None. But it is said Mr. Monroe was restricted from negotiating upon this subject apart; and therefore Mr. Rose was to be sent to Washington; charged with the single object; and without authority to treat upon or even discuss any other. Mr. Rose arrives; the American government readily determine to treat upon the Chesapeake *affair*, separately from all others; but before Mr. Rose sets his foot on shore, in pursuance of a pretension made before by Mr. Canning, he connects with the negotiation, a subject far more distinct from the butchery of the Chesapeake, than the general impressment of our seamen, I mean the proclamation, interdicting to British ships of war, the entrance of our harbors.

The great obstacle which has always interfered in the adjustment of our differences with Britain, has been that she would not acquiesce in the only principle upon which fair negotiation between independent nations can be conducted, the principle of reciprocity, that she refuses the application to us of the claim which she asserts for herself. The forcible taking of men from an American vessel, was an essential part of the outrage upon the Chesapeake. It was the ostensible purpose for which that act of war unproclaimed was committed. The president's proclamation was a subsequent act, and avowedly founded upon many similar aggressions, of which that was only the most aggravated.

If then Britain could with any color of reason claim that the general question of impressment should be laid out of the case altogether, she ought upon the principle of reciprocity to have laid equally out of the case, the proclamation, a measure so easily separable from it, and in its nature merely defensive.

When therefore she made the repeal of the proclamation an indispensible preliminary to all discussion upon the nature and extent of that reparation which she had offered, she refused to treat with us upon the footing of an independent power. She insisted upon an act of self-degradation on our part, before she would even tell us, what redress she would condescend to grant for a great and acknowledged wrong. This was a condition which she could not but know to be inadmissible, and is of itself proof nearly conclusive that her cabinet never intended to make for that wrong any reparation at all.

But this is not all; it cannot be forgotten that when that atrocious deed was committed, amidst the general burst of indignation which resounded from every part of the union, there were among us a small number of persons, who upon the opinion that Berkeley's orders were authorised by his government, undertook to justify them in their fullest extent. These ideas probably first propagated by British official characters in this country, were persisted in until the disavowal of the British government took away the necessity for persevering in them, and gave notice where the next position was to be taken. This patriotic reasoning however had been so satisfactory at Halifax, that complimentary letters were received from admiral Berkeley himself highly approving the spirit in which they were inculcated, and remarking how easily *peace* between the U. S. and Britain might be preserved, if *that* measure of our national rights could be made the prevailing standard of the country.

When the news arrived in England, although the general sentiment of the nation was not prepared for the formal avowal & justification of this unparallelled aggression, yet there were not wanting persons there, ready to *claim and maintain* the right of searching national ships for deserters; it was said at the time, but for this we must of course rest upon the credit of unofficial authority, to have been made a serious question in the cabinet council; nor was its determination there ascribed to the eloquence of the gentleman who becomes the official organ of its communication; add to this a circumstance, which without claiming the irrefragible credence of a diplomatic note, has yet its weight upon the common sense of mankind; that in all the ministerial papers known to be in the ministerial interest, Berkeley was justified & applauded in every variety of form that publication could assume, excepting only that of official proclamation. The only part of his orders there disapproved was the reciprocal offer which he made of submitting his own ships to be searched in return—that was very unequivocally disclaimed. The ruffian right of superior force, was the only base upon which the claim was asserted, and so familiar was this argument grown to the casuists of British national jurisprudence, that the right of a British man of war to search an American frigate, was to them a self evident proof against the right of the American frigate to search the British man of war.

The same tone has been constantly kept up, until our accounts of latest date; and have been recently further invigorated by a very explicit call for war with the U. S. which they contend would be of no possible injury to Britain, and which they urge upon the ministry as affording them an excellent opportunity to accomplish a *dismemberment of this union:* these sentiments have ever been avowed in parliament, where the nobleman who moved the address of the house of lord's in answer to the king's speech, declared that the right of searching national ships, ought to be maintained against the Americans, and disclaimed only with respect to European sovereigns.

In the mean time admiral Berkeley, by a court martial of his own subordinate officers, hung one of the men taken from the Chesapeake, and called his name Jenkin Ratford. There was, according to the answer so frequently given by the lords of the admiralty, upon application for the discharge of impressed Americans, *no such men on board the ship.* The man thus executed had been taken from the Chesapeake by the name of Wilson. It is said that on his trial he was identified by one or two witnesses who knew him, and that before he was turned off he confessed his name to be Ratford and that he was born in England—but it has also been said that Ratford is now living in Pennsylvania, and after the character which the disavowal of Berkeley's own government has given to his conduct, what confidence can be claimed or due to the proceeding of a court martial of his associates held to sanction his proceedings. The three other men had not even been demanded in his orders; they were taken by the sole authority of the British searching lieutenant, after the surrender of the Chesapeake. There was not the shadow of a pretence before the court martial that they were born in any of the British dominions. Yet by this court martial they were sentenced *to suffer death.* They were reprieved from execution, only upon condition of renouncing their rights as Americans by voluntary service in the king's ships. They have never been restored. To complete the catastrophe with which this bloody tragedy was concluded. Admiral Berkeley himself in sanctioning the doom of these men, thus obtained, thus tried, and thus sentenced, read them a grave moral lecture on the enormity of their crime, in its tendency to provoke a war between the U. S. and Great Britain.

[*To be continued*]

FROM A VERMONT PAPER.

To the honorable the Senate and the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

THE inhabitants in the town of Burlington, in the state of Vermont, lying on lake Champlain, in the north-western district of said state, beg leave respectfully and humbly to represent, that a few years only have elapsed since this country was the sole abode of the savage and the birds and the beasts of the forest; that with great labor and toil, the woods have been reduced to fields of cultivation, and its inhabitants had began to anticipate more prosperous days; that they, with their other brethren of said district and territory adjacent, have been encouraged to industry and perseverance for some years past, by a free, uninterrupted and highly beneficial commercial intercourse with the province of Lower Canada. This intercourse has been peculiarly advantageous on account of our great distance from any of the ports and harbors of the Atlantic states. The waters of lake Champlain have facilitated the exportation of such articles as we could carry to market; such as lumber, pot and pearl ashes, beef, pork and other bulky articles, the produce of our forests and farms, which, in Canada, have found a ready and profitable market; a great portion of which could not be carried to any other place of sale; and those which might be directed a different course, would yield to the owner but a very scanty profit, their value being nearly all absorbed in the expense of transportation. In return for those articles, your memorialists have generally received their salt and some other heavy articles, and specie. The specie, after a little circulation among us, has generally found its way to some of the Atlantic trading towns, and there been laid out for such manufactures of Europe and the Indies as have by long custom and practice become almost necessaries, much less the conveniencies of life.

Your memorialists further observe, that, when they were made acquainted with the message of the president recommending to congress the laying an embargo to provide against the dangers which threatened "our vessels, our seamen and merchandize upon the *high seas*, from the belligerent powers of Europe," and with the act of congress of the 22d of December last, passed in pursuance of said recommendation, they highly applauded the wisdom, justice and policy of the congress in leaving out of the provisions of said act, the navigation of the waters of lake Champlain and the passage to Canada by land. This being the case, and still relying upon the same wisdom, justice and policy, which dictated that measure, the inhabitants of this district did not in the least relax in their preparations to furnish their usual quantity of exportable articles for the Canada market. Foreseeing indeed, that they must suffer in common with their fellow citizens of the United States, by the advanced price of all foreign articles in consequence of the act of the 22d Dec. (to which inconvenience they were determined patiently to submit,) they doubled their diligence to meet this inconvenience, by providing larger remittances to Canada, of such articles, however, as were of little value to the proprietor, till he had made them valuable by his labor and industry, in order to obtain in return, a larger amount of specie, salt and other necessaries, which it would be impossible, or at least extremely difficult to procure in any other way; and your memorialists are confident of not exaggerating when they say, that at the time of the passage of the law of the 12th of March last, extending the provisions of the embargo to this section of the union, there was in the article of lumber, chiefly pine, on the banks of the rivers and waters of lake Champlain, destined for the Canada market, to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, and a large amount in pot and pearl ashes, which by the prohibitions of the last mentioned act, became useless. It is not only a dead loss to the owners, but the evils arising to the country generally, in not receiving the avails, are incalculable. It is easy to conceive that such a sacrifice must have immediately excited an alarm—must have roused all our sensibility—our anxieties, and filled us with gloomy apprehensions of what must unavoidably follow.

Your memorialists beg your indulgence while they detail some of the calamitous effects resulting to this part of the union, from a continuance and rigorous compliance with the embargo act. The country will immediately be drained of all its circulating specie. There being no market to which our lumber, pot ashes, and surplus produce can be carried, a sacrifice of the inconveniencies, if not the necessaries of life, must ensue; all excitement to industry and enterprize will cease; our farms will be neglected—our waving fields whitened for the harvest, will give place to their native briar and thistle: debtors of every description will be pressed for the payment of their debts; deprived of their only resources, and unable to pay, the utmost rigor of the law must follow; husbands and fathers dragged from their afflicted wives, weeping over their half starved offspring must take up their dwelling in a loathsome prison; laudable ambition and enterprise will be succeeded by despondency, poverty, jealousy and despair. In fact, the evils following one after the other, may be conceived, but to be described would baffle the utmost skill of the pen or pencil. The wilderness which had began to blossom like the rose, and make glad the heart of the husbandman will shortly resume its former wildness and ferocity, and again become the habitation of the beasts of prey. Such, it is believed, will be the fatal effects of the continuance of the embargo act, as it relates to this part of the United States. Is this a picture of a distempered imagination? God grant that it prove not a serious reality.

Your memorialists, without giving an opinion upon the policy of laying an embargo upon the vessels and merchandize exposed to danger upon the high seas; admitting both its policy and utility, cannot discern the smallest similarity between the situation of such vessels and merchandize, and the petty boats and rafts on lake Champlain, and the merchandize commonly carried into Canada; nor can they possibly divine any reason which may or can be given to justify restrictions upon the former, as applicable to the latter. Neither the vessels, seamen, or merchandize of the United States are in danger of any of the belligerents of Europe on lake Champlain. No unjustifiable interpolations on the maritime code by England, or blockading decrees by the emperor of the French, could have affected the passage of waggons, carts, or sleighs into Canada by land, or boats or rafts by water; whenever we pass the British lines we are in no danger of impressment as soldiers or seamen; our property is not seized and condemned, but fairly bartered for the only thing needed for the supply of our wants. Your memorialists conceive there is nothing to fear, but in case of actual war with Great Britain—an event, it is humbly apprehended, equally to be deprecated by both countries. Why then, permit it to be asked, this severe restriction upon our small, but absolutely necessary commerce with Canada?

Your memorialists cannot but believe that the grievance complained of must have been imposed in reference to some other parts of the United States, where its necessity was more imperious and its effect less detrimental; and that our intercourse with Canada escaped the consideration of congress, in their zeal for the general good.

Although some of the members of congress in the debate upon this subject, avowed their hostility to the British government, and advocated a total interdiction of all commercial intercourse with the British dominions, yet we cannot, will not believe, that such sentiments actuated a majority of that honorable body. We cannot entertain ideas so unworthy of the national councils, as to suppose they would adopt a measure so pregnant with evils to his country, and so little prejudicial to G. Britain. Whatever may have been the general policy, or the sentiments of individuals concerning the measures adopted, your memorialists beg leave to remark, that a prohibition of the commerce of this part of the United States with Canada, must be of very little consequence to the few inhabitants bordering upon that province and residing contiguous to the waters of lake Champlain. The loss to the British government will scarcely be known, not at all felt—individuals alone of both countries, will be the only sufferers.

It may be urged, though with more plausibility than correct argument, that the embargo ought to be equally extensive, that it would not be doing equal justice "to permit one part of the union to have a market, of which another part is deprived." Will it be any alleviation to our eastern and southern brethren, groaning under the pressure of this necessary evil, that we are also fellow sufferers with them? Wretched indeed must be the consolation of the starving seaman, to see the bankrupt merchant, who had given them employment, pining in prison. Would it be

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MAY 26,

THE TURNPIKE ROAD.

MR. SNOWDEN,

I AM persuaded that the subject of the Alexandria and Washington Turnpike road, has not been duly considered by the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, and that were it is rightly understood it will be found that the improvements of that road holds out a fairer prospect of gain than any monied institution which has been offered to the public. By the incorporating act the Stockholders are forbid dividing more than twelve per cent per annum on the money expended in making the road, the surplus tolls are to be expended in improving the road from time to time. Now when this law is fully understood, it will be found very liberal to the interests of the company, while it protects the public convenience and amply secures the due attention of the company to keeping the road in repair, by obliging them to lay out any surplus money over and above the 12 per cent in improving the road, for instance, suppose making the road in the first instance shall cost ten thousand dollars which I consider amply sufficient and the tolls received shall amount the first year to $3000, the company will divide twelve hundred dollars, for interest at twelve per cent and lay out $1,800 on the road, and so from year to year, making every succeeding dividend of twelve per cent on the total sum expended, and when the road shall have costs of $15,000 the dividend of twelve per cent being on that sum, will produce 18 per cent to the stockholders, and so on when $20,000 shall have been expended the dividend of twelve per cent being on that sum will produce 24 per cent to the stockholders, and it will be recollected that the tolls for this small piece of road, say little over four miles, are as high as for ten miles of the Little River road, which has produced 18 per cent. on a cost of $4000 a mile. As to the diagonal part of the road not meeting general approbation, it should be with the citizens a secondary consideration; they ought to come forward and subscribe the stock and elect active and practical men directors, and the work may be completed at a small expence. Suppose the gravelling the road shall cost $3 per rod it will be only $960 per mile, and by making a reasonable calculation this will be sufficient. A cart body is five feet eleven inches long, three feet two inches wide and fourteen inches high, the rod of road to be gravelled thirty feet wide, is 495 square feet, to be six inches thick with gravel, which will require thirteen cart loads of gravel for every rod—Now it is well known that a cart can haul more than 13 loads of gravel from the river shore to any part of the road to be improved per day, and suppose each drayman in town was to subscribe a share and work one half the amount out on the road and receive cash in payment for the other half, it would maintain himself and horses, and in the course of six months he might sell his share at an advanced price, which certainly is an object at this dull season. When I have a leisure hour I shall endeavor to prove that the pass across Four Mile Creek and across Alexander's Pocoson can be done for $2000 each or a less sum.

A Friend to Improvements.

We have received the proceedings of the court martial in the case of Capt. CHARLES GORDON, which shall appear in our next.—They conclude with the sentence that Capt. Gordon be privately reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy.—*Nat. Intel.*

We have the pleasure to state, on respectable authority, that the state of North Carolina has become completely federal It cannot but be highly grateful to every man whose feelings are alive to the real honor and interest of his country, to witness the resuscitation of sound principle, and the hasty strides of democratic error and delusion to the "tomb of the Capulets."

[Wash. Fed.

We have not yet accurately learned the result of the New York election. It is however believed the democratic majority, in the house of representatives, will not exceed seven. It was last year sixty eight.

From Massachusetts our accounts continue favorable. There is scarcely a doubt but that respectable state has returned to the principles of Washington This day will try the strength of parties, in the choice of officers of the different counties.

[Idid.]

From New Orleans, April 22.

In the heavy gale of Saturday last, gun boat No. 18, was upset in lake Maregas and two persons unfortunately perished. Some hopes are entertained of getting her up again.

Seventy-four casks of dollars, amounting to one hundred thousand pounds, were sent from the bank of England, in January, as a remittance to the king of Sweden.

On Wednesday evening the 4th instant, the brig Georgia, Captain Jocelin, arrived at Savannah, in 8 days from New-York. When nearly abreast of the city, she was fired upon by the boats of the Revenue Cutter Thomas Jefferson, Captain Newell. Without being hailed, or any intimation given for her to heave to, a musket loaded with buck-shot was discharged. The contents fortunately passed over the quarter deck, without any other injury than perforating the sails, although there were several passengers on deck, and in the main top, at the time. Captain Jocelin informs, that he was shortly after boarded by the boat, with one of the officers of the cutter, who appeared considerably intoxicated, and was extremely rude and insulting; demanded his manifest and papers, which he pretended to overlook with great scrutiny, although he was unable to read them.

The Georgia is a regular packet between Savannah and New-York, having a coasting license and every paper required by the revenue department—She had already entered the port of Savannah, and was very near the anchorage ground in the harbor, when she was thus without notice lawlessly fired into, and the lives of passengers and crew on board much endangered.

The packet sloop Polly, Captain Fowler, from St. Mary's, on entering the harbor of Savannah on the same evening, was likewise fired at by the revenue cutter, and afterwards boarded by the lieutenant, who was very abusive, and threatened to confine the passengers if they dared to resent his villainous conduct.

The insolent conduct of the lieutenant of the revenue cutter towards the two vessels above mentioned was promptly enquired into by Major Mounger, collector of the port, who directed his discharge from the station he so improperly held.

The examination of Captain Jocelin, and the passengers of the Georgia; and Captain Fowler, of the Polly, with several respectable passengers, who were on board, was taken by a special committee of the chamber of commerce, who have made and published the following report thereon:—

In obedience to the resolution of the chamber of commerce, made on Wednesday evening, 4th of May, 1808, the committee appointed to enquire into the occurrences of that evening, as far as regards the acts of the officer commanding the revenue cutter Thomas Jefferson—Respectfully report—That William Jocelin, Captain of the brig Georgia, is ready and willing to depose to the following—viz.

"On Wednesday evening, 4th May, 1808, when on or a little above the Garden Bank, coming up to Savannah, pilot had people engaged in taking in sail, had no knowledge of situation where revenue cutter was moored, and was alarmed, by the report of a musket, and observed to the pilot (Royston) some one had fired into us, and immediately after observed that some marks, apparently of buck-shot, had been made in the foresail and main topmast stay-sail; then looked ashore, and not perceiving any person, looked ahead of the vessel, and observed a boat from which the smoke of a musket appeared to ascend; the people on board the boat were then rowing alongside of the brig Georgia, and soon after the officer commanding the boat arose in the stern, and with much passion and vehemence pointed a musket and swore he would shoot the pilot if he did not ware ship and stand down the river. Pilot replied, I cannot ware without running aground, being near the Garden Bank: the officer then jumped on board and took command, and ordered the crew to clue up all sails; after a few harsh remarks, accompanied with oaths, principally addressed to the pilot, he enquired what cargo was on board, and the captain said very little except ballast, which the (officer) abruptly denied, and repeating his question, captain said he would shew manifest—captain then exhibited the entire of vessels papers, which the officer apparently examined, and again repeated his question to cargo, and enquired the name of collector in New-York—captain replied, collector's name is Gelston, and is signed to papers, and that if he (officer) cannot read, captain would read them for him. Officer then examined coasting licence, and observed it would expire before vessel could reach New-York—captain observed it was only dated last day of October, and would not expire 'till the end of ensuing October, and that he expected to be in New-York first June—officer denied remark, and said vessel would be liable to seizure, and then left the brig. At the time musket was fired men were on main-yard, handing sail, and a passenger, Mr. Pearson, standing on main-top.

"Mr. Royston, pilot, of Georgia, having heard the foregoing read, remarks that at the time officer stood up stern of boat and presented musket, he heard him say, "Damn you no rope for boat! How am I to get on board?" After all sail was in, he observed, although vessel could scarcely stem tide, in an authorative manner, "how far are you going to carry me?"

"Your committee next proceeded on board sloop Polly, Capt. Thomas Fowler, coming up at same time with brig Georgia—the said captain says, when within one cable's length of Bolton's lower wharf, where cutter then lay, a musket containing ball, was fired at the sloop—observing a boat coming off from cutter at same time, and conceiving it to be a desire to heave to, he ordered flying jib to be hauled down, and peak dropped—boat was so awkwardly managed she missed the sloop—officer in boat desired persons on board cutter to fire into the sloop, but his order was not obeyed, having fresh way on sloop and wind at south, sheered within ten feet of cutter, enquired of person supposed to be in command, if there was cause to come to or not, and was answered pass on—sloop losing her way, boat came along side—officer commanding, while in the act of boarding, spoke in language so scurrilous to all on board, that it cannot be repeated by a man accustomed to the society of gentlemen; and even permitted one of his crew to imitate his example, and said it was not a time to shew lenity. Officer then seized helm from captain, ordered sail to be taken in by his own crew, and ran the sloop into difficulty, and afterwards entreated captain to take charge, and upon cursory examination of papers said it was all clear, and quit the sloop. From his awkwardness in management, he broke hoops of mainmast.

"The above was read to Mr. Wm. Johnston at St. Mary's, a passenger, and he says 'tis correct.

"Your committee next waited upon Mr. John Proctor, jr Mr Isaac Collins jr. and Mr. M. W. Colet, and read the foregoing statement of captain Fowler, and they being on board as passengers, say the statement is generally correct, but do not recollect the officer having ordered the cutter to fire into the sloop, nor can they pretend to decide as to the musket being loaded with a ball. In addition, however, they state that the officer being reprimanded by one of the passengers for his abusive language, ordered him to be silent, or he should be put into the boat and confined on board the cutter; he accompanied his threat with an oath, and said we were not in a country governed by a damned king! And he would let us know the authority of Tom Jefferson was equal to that of his Britannic majesty.

"Your committee have farther to remark that the sloop Sophia, capt. Bowles from Sunbury arrived same evening and captain B. informed your committee he was hailed abreast of the Fort, "God damn you heave too!"—Captain B. replied, I cannot for want of sea room, and then ordered peak to be let go and put his helm hard up; officer then boarded, and on enquiring for sloops papers, made so many harsh expressions, accompanied with oaths, that the captain cannot repeat them; he found all right and ordered sloop to proceed.

Savannah, 17th May, 1808.

Zachariah Miller,
Chairman of Committee.
Eleazar Hand.
Benjamin Story,
John Bolton, esq.
Pres't of Chamber of Commerce.

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any alleviation of the distress of one section of the globe, laboring under the calamity of a severe famine, that another was desolated with a sweeping pestilence? Would it administer comfort to one, expiring in the agonies of a violent death, that another of his fellow mortals was wasting his life by a lingering consumption of the vitals? We had supposed that when the exigency of our government required an embargo, which of necessity must produce partial evil, as many would be exempt from its calamitous effects, as the nature of the case would admit. Why should the whole body perish, when by a skilful amputation of a single member, it might be saved? We wish not to heighten the picture, but to exhibit it in its true colors.

Your memorialists are not indifferent spectators of the perilous situation of the U. S. the momentous crisis that awaits them; and they flatter themselves that they feel in common with their brethren throughout the union, a patriotic, a virtuous indignation at the shameless aggressions made upon the honor and independence of our nation; and pledge themselves that they will not be the last to repel her injuries or vindicate her rights. But your memorialists are yet to learn, that the partial distresses of this small part of the union, necessarily connected with the fate of the embargo, can add a mite to the general good, on the contrary they are deeply, seriously impressed with the idea that they will only increase the general calamity.

Your memorialists, after mature, candid, and deliberate reflexion, cannot repress their feelings, cannot remain silent; duty to their country, to themselves and families, it is hoped, will be an apology, if any apology be necessary, for their plainly and unreservedly making known their complaints and their sufferings; relying as well upon the humanity, as the wisdom and justice of congress, to grant them a patient hearing. They look up to congress as the guardian of their interests and industry, as well as their independence; and do most earnestly entreat, even demand as a matter of right, that their grievances may be duly considered, and if consistent with the honour, dignity, safety and independence of our common country, they humbly and respectfully solicit, that there may be such a modification of the act of the 12th of March last, as to restore to the inhabitants contiguous to the province of lower Canada, and bordering upon lake Champlain, the full enjoyment of their former commercial intercourse with the said province; and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Resolved, That the select men of the town of Burlington, sign the above memorial in behalf of said town, and transmit the same to congress as soon as may be.

Resolved, That Samuel Hitchcock, Ozias Buell, and Moses Fay, esqrs. be a committee to correspond with the other towns and places lying contiguous to the province of Lower Canada and bounding upon lake Champlain upon the subject of this meeting.

A true Copy, Attest,
GEORGE ROBINSON.
Town Clerk.

NEWBURYPORT, *May 17.*

Cap. Kennard, of ship Liverpool Packet, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday, 30 days from Newry (Ireland) with passengers; she brought away English newspapers, but capt. K. gave them all away to an English vessel of war he spoke on the passage. The passengers report that at the time of the Packets sailing, the termination of Mr. Rose's mission was not known in Newry; that it was confidently expected there, and in Great Britain generally, that Mr. R. would be able to adjust all differences between that country and America; and that the voice of the people was almost unanimous for peace with the U. S.

☞ SHOES ☜

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadelphia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy, from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of
SHOES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ON HAND,
Soap and Candles in boxes.
Cotton in bales.
Draught Porter in bbls.
One pipe Madeira and
Nice Bacon for family use.
E. GILMAN.
May 6. d3t lawtf

Lemmons by the box,
Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superi, uality,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by
Robert T. Hooe & Co.
January 30. eotf

CLOVER HAY—*For Sale.*

A FEW loads of excellent CLOVER HAY, may be had at Cameron—if sent for and taken from the field.
May 26. 12t

☞ GENTEEL BOARDING.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken that large commodious house on Union street, late the property of Mr. Thomas Crandell, for the purpose of keeping a genteel boarding house, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general—he intends keeping a good table, good beds, and a constant supply of the best liquors—his charges will always be moderate.
Jere. A. Neale.
May 26. 3t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, this morning, a Negro Man named *Charles*, about twenty-five years of age, upwards of six feet high; had on a dark grey cloth roundabout and trowsers, and old wool hat, took with him sundry other cloaths not known; has a down look, and has a remarkable scar on his body occasioned by the stab of a sword, he is very fond of drink and chews a great deal of tobacco. It is probable he is lurking about Alexandria, as he has a mother residing there.

Whoever takes up and secures said fellow so that his master gets him, shall receive if taken in Alexandria or the county of Fairfax, *Ten Dollars*, if out of those places the above reward and reasonable charges if bro't home.
William Millan.
Fairfax Court-House, Virginia,
May 25, 1808. 3t

We are authorised to state that the Occoquan Bridge is finished, and ready for the accommodation of passengers.
May 20 d1m.

☞ Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of the most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerul* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tisset's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

The subscriber will Sell.

On a credit of 6 12 and 8 months, either of the HOUSES occupied by Messrs. Gray, and Shreve, on King street; or of the HOUSES on the same street occupied by Messrs. Sloan, and Nelson; several vacant LOTS on Washington, near King street; any part of his vacant GROUND on the Mall, the Potomac, or Hunting creek; and several valuable ANNUAL GROUND RENTS.

He will also dispose of a valuable GRIST MILL on Goose-Creek, near the turnpike road from Leesburgh to Alexandria, with about 500 acres of land adjoining, great part of which is well covered with timber.—Apply to JOHN TUCKER, Alexandria, or to the subscriber, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

S. COOKE.

April 14. law

The American Artillerists Companion,

OR

ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

BY LOUIS De TOUSARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d regt and inspector of artillary of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10	pipes old port	WINES.
5	do. Madeira	
30	quarter casks Lisbon	
12	do. particular Teneriffe	
15	do. Malaga	
15	pipes old cognac brandy	
5	do. 4th proof Holland Gin	
5	hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum	
1	do. first quality molasses	
6	do. green copperas	
2	do. alum	
20	do. brown sugar	
20	bags pimento	
15	do. pepper	
10	chests young hyson	TEAS
10	do hyson skin	
5	do. imperial	
100	bags green coffee	
150	kegs madder	
50	do. ground ginger	
30	do. raisins	
1200	lbs. bacon, well cured	
5	kegs salt petre	

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for milyuse on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS

ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA Port Sherry Lisbon Malaga Teneriffe & Corsica	WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old Frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder Imperial Hyson Young Hyson Hyson-Skin and Souchong	TEAS *of good quality*

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed. chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong	TEAS, particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port	WINES.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of at the very lowest terms

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)